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A

P O E M,

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

GOFFE, WHALEY, & DIXWELL,

Three of the JUDGES of CHARLES I.

WHO,

AT THE RESTORATION, TOOK REFUGE AND DIED IN

AMERICA.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

AN A B S T R A C T

OF

T H E I R H I S T O R Y.

By PHILAGATHOS. *k*

*Celata virtus ! non ego te meis
Chartis inornatam filebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Obliviones carpere lividas.*

HOR.

B O S T O N :

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MDCXCIII.

P O F M

COMMERCIAL

OF THE WHARF & DIXWELL

THEY ARE THE ONLY

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THEY ARE THE ONLY

THEIR HISTORY

BY PHILAGATHOS

British Museum, London
Christie's Auction Room, London
The British Museum, London
The British Museum, London

THEY ARE THE ONLY
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TO THE
P U B L I C.

PERSONAL security, the unrestrained exercise of conscience and the exclusive enjoyment of private property, privileges that humanity unalienably confers, are so essential to the happiness of every member of society, that none justly estimates them but would hazard his life for their attainment or protection.

The full possession, in the UNITED STATES, of these invaluable blessings is the immediate fruit of patriotic exertions in the present age. The predisposing causes, however, had long before existed, and in tracing these to their origin, much must be attributed to the laudable attempts, that, about the middle of the last century, brought the arbitrary monarch of England to the scaffold, and, but for a single nefarious defection, had issued in her transformation to a happy republic.

The

The Judiciary Tribunal by which Charles I. was condemned, consisted of personages, that, generally speaking, were revered by contemporaries and deserve well of posterity. Among the most memorable were the persecuted *three* who fled to America. Established in that political and private independence of which they were the sincere but unfortunate advocates, she owes them a tribute of lasting veneration. To rescue them from oblivion, as far as practicable, is the design of this hasty unpremeditated performance—the imperfect production of divided hours interstitial to the avocations of a foreign pursuit.

Some particulars, that respect them, touched upon in the poem, as they are not generally known, may be acceptable to the curious—I shall predicate a few, and here own myself indebted to our historian Hutchinson.

GOSFEE and WHALEY were of low extraction—Industry qualified and their merited stations capacitated them, to direct in battle and govern in deliberation.

Compelled to acquiesce in the dominion of Cromwell, they endeavoured to attempt what they could not eradicate; but a worse predicament, the succession

sion of flagrant tyranny to lenient usurpation, being timely foreseen, they embarked at London before Charles II. was proclaimed. Arrived at Boston, July 27, 1660, they did not attempt to conceal their characters. Governour Endicot, to whom they obtained an introduction, treated them courteously, as did most of the principal gentlemen of the town. The day they landed they went to Cambridge, where they chose to reside. Here they attended openly religious assemblies, were admitted to the sacrament, and equally respected for their devoutness and gravity as for the distinguished rank they had formerly held. Their visits were frequent to the capital, when they invariably experienced its attention, and once a person, for insulting them in the street, was obliged to recognizance for his good behaviour. A captain Breedan, who had seen them here, made known their arrival at his return to England, upon which in November, with an act of indemnity for most of the judges, came over a proclamation for *their* being apprehended. A common terror was excited, but a compassionate regard predominated in general. Many of the General Court assured them of their favour, but others, a council being summoned by the governour on the subject of securing them, advised them

to remove. They absconded, and, the March following, went to New-Haven, where all concurred to pay them deference. News was soon brought, that, upon the renewal of the king's orders, the governor and council of Massachusetts had issued a warrant for their seizure, and dispatched it to western parts of the State. Their flight was hereupon necessary; they departed to Milford and returning secretly were hid in the house of the Reverend Mr. Davenport. The royal command for their detection was repeated, and Kirk and Kellond, two zealous royalists, were deputed from Boston to search them out. Informed of their situation and pursuing them to New-Haven, they had full proof of their having been seen at Mr. Davenport's, and severely threatened him for affording them assistance. The miserable fugitives were acquainted with his danger, and generously resolved upon delivering themselves up. They were dissuaded from their purpose, but declared they would surrender if the country or an individual should be likely to suffer on their account. They roved unexplored and frequently shifted quarters to protract an existence of which they were weary—A barn, a mill, a wood, successively sheltered them; in the last, they were met by a Mr. Jones, who conducted them to a
place

place of momentary safety, till with two companions, a Sperry and a Burrill, he had provided a cave for their accommodation. Meanwhile the commissioners, supposing they had emigrated, went onwards as far as the New-York settlements and completed their lengthy and abortive expedition by passing to Boston from thence by water. Still, however, it was unsafe to discover themselves, and they remained concealed in Jones' house and in their cave, till the latter being found, and undesignedly betrayed by Indian hunters, it was necessary for them precipitately to renounce their habitation. By night travels they reached Hadley—Mr. Russel its minister had agreed to receive them, and here they spent the residue of their days.

Secluded from the world they knew no society except with a few in whom they could confide, and with whom they privately united in divine worship. Many presents were made them by persons in Boston privy to their concealment, and Richard Saltonstall, Esq. at sailing for England, humanely bequeathed them £.50 sterling. Frequent remittances were sent from their wives, and Mr. Russel was probably reimbursed for his liberality. Twelve or fourteen years his roof was their refuge, and the benevolent host

B

out-lived

out-lived them both. Goffe survived Whaley, (his father-in-law) two or three years, and died in 1679.

A vulgar opinion was prevalent at Hadley, that two strangers were buried in Mr. Russel's cellar.

DIXWELL, another of the condemned judges, came over to the colony in 1666. He soon discovered Whaley and Goffe, and passed some time with them in their hermitage at Hadley. At length he removed to New-Haven, where he took the name of Davis, married and was esteemed, and died in the year of the English Revolution.

A son of his, resuming his true name, settled in Boston, was long a reputable ruling elder of a church there, and died, of the inoculated small-pox, in 1721. —Some of his posterity may be yet living.

Massachusetts, February 12, 1793.





P O E M,

COMMEMORATIVE, &c.



WHEN mortals, once with wide dominion
crown'd

And deck'd with gems and robes of pageant gold,
Fond of their pomp, of tyranny as fond,
Immers'd in wretchedness, our eyes behold;

We, who ere-while condemn'd their bigot pride,
Their power's abuse, and usurpated sway;
In reason's scale their fatal influence weigh'd,
The mighty ruins pleasedly survey.

The individual's downfall and disgrace,
(Howe'er deserv'd) our pitying hearts deplore,
But that the fall emancipates our race,
Revives our feelings and excites us more.

Thus

Thus are th' infuriate lion's relics view'd,
 The late devastor of the uncultur'd plain,
 When now the common enemy's subdued
 And rustic heroes gore the monster slain.

Yet let gratified revenge be felt,
 (A flame too low) but philosophic scan
 How fades puissance, how munitions melt
 Uprear'd against the rights of kindred man.

Thus fell the victors of the world, thus fell
 Proud Rome's proud lords successively destroy'd,
 Soon as a fellow-mortal durst rebel,
 Or misl'd subjects were with thralldom cloy'd,

By fate, in every empire, despots thus
 Rise, are upheld, precipitately fall,
 While life subsists, the deprecated curse,
 At death, the execrated theme of all.

Hence efforts aim'd to effect a country sav'd
 From superstitious fears and scepter'd rule,
 On during monuments should be engrav'd
 And deep impress'd in ev'ry patriot soul.

The philanthropic, then, of every age
 Shall bless the *manes* of Ankerstrom and Tell,

Whose

Whose *bow* bade Grefler * quit the human stage
And by whose whizzing *ball* Gustavus † fell.

Impassion'd we acquit their desperate rage,
Excuse for its *intent* the lawless ‡ deed,
Devote the actors to a deathless page
And dedicate to *them* a cypress meed :

But if e'en these the grateful thought demand
And almost he who Leopold's § bane prepar'd,
What

* The tyrant had impaled his hat, and commanded obedience to be paid it as to himself. Tell was observed to pass it without notice, and was sentenced, for the offence, to be instantly executed, unless with a bow, at a certain distance, he should cleave an apple upon the head of his son. A dexterously wielded arrow exempted him from the penalty, but being interrogated by Grefler for what a second was designed that remained in his girdle, he intrepidly answered "For your heart, had I killed my boy." Hereupon he was imprisoned, but soon escaping, his weapon winged its way to the breast of his imperious master. This was at the commencement of the 14th century, from which period must be dated the liberty of Switzerland, for an enlightened party, by whom a revolt had already been planned, co-operated with Tell, with such wisdom and unanimity as, by gradually cementing the several cantons, eventually completed the Helvetic union.

† GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden, was (in the beginning of 1792) assassinated by the pistol of Ankerstrom.—A dear sacrifice, on the *altar of freedom*, of both *life and duty*, for the *welfare of his country*.

‡ Only the nation can arm her representatives with the axe of justice, and her voice alone can vindicate the blow.

§ The death of LEOPOLD, late arbiter of Germany, was attended with circumstances that gave rise to suspicion of his having been poisoned, as instrumental of which the Jacobins were accused.

What merit they who, for an injur'd land,
The honours of a *just* dethronement shar'd?

Due veneration GALLIA's sons pursues
Whose high prerogative their king depos'd,
Revok'd the pow'rs that favourites would abuse,||
Or sprang to fights and foreign contest clos'd.

Nor less a dignified respect be paid
The no less firm though less successful band
Who earlier in the opposite isle essay'd
From servitude to liberate a land.

Shall simple prowess Alexander raise
Above a WHALEY's, GOFFE's or DIXWELL's fame;
Whose head, and heart, and hand demand the bays,
Though in oblivion's almost lost their name?

Thy feelings, BURKE, resent the injury
And where where DIXWELL † lies initials tell,
Advise the marble-sculptur'd elegy,
To rouse exertion in the youth of Yale. ¶

The
¶ See in the manifesto of the National Assembly a defence of
their motives in depriving LOUIS XVI. of even the executive
authority.

† Upon his grave-stone, at New-Haven, the following in-
scription is yet legible, "J. D. Esq. deceased March 18th. in
the 82 year of his age, 1688."

¶ Mr. BURKE, chief-justice of South-Carolina, in a letter to
Dr. STILES, president of Yale-College, proposes a subscription
to

The mind automatously never moves,
 Its impetus is emulation's force ;
 The exemplar as a central bias proves
 To which as nearer swifter is its course.

Yes, let a stone (for now no tyrants check)
 Uprear'd upon the rod that clothes *his* grave,
 To every eye their *common* virtues speak—
 How ardent toil'd—where rest the *good and brave*.

Then whoso shall approach their honour'd shrine
 For freedom's friends erected by the free,
 Shall sigh with pathos, " Their deserts be mine,
 " And such posthumous tribute paid to me."

And hence a juvenile unnotic'd muse,
 Who erst* essay'd *surviving* merit's praise ;
 With feeble strength, but right-directed views,
 To celebrate *departed* worth essays.

COLUMBIA,

to erect a monument to the memory of the three judges, who, for twenty or more years, lived in concealment and distress in America. " Such a monument," says he, " in front of your college, where DIXWELL lies, would be to the youth a good lesson, and conspicuous example, that the fame of great men, who undergo hazards and suffer in the cause of public freedom, is not to perish utterly ; though the world and its affairs may change ; though generations of men, and years, and ages pass away ; yet, after all a rewarding Providence may, out of some circumstance or other, procure a resurrection to their reputation, and guard it from oblivion."

* See COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, No. 31. Vol. XV.

COLUMBIA, sure thy offspring, ne'er ingrate,

One clear exception to the rule display—

The commons in each democratic state

Disown, or know their fautors but a day.

Thy public voice wipes off the opprobrious fame,

Thy homage rendered to the illustrious dead—

The new world bears its first discoverer's name,

And next our FABIVS, still, is ADAMS† read.

To gallant GREENE‡ a statue you inscribe;

MONTGOMERY‡ finds a consecrated bust—

Cognominal§ thy climes with men alive,

Or oft-sung sages now reduc'd to dust.

Yet scarce are mention'd in the historic page

Thy mother Britain's best-deserving sons,

Who, fled from fate, and second Charles's rage,

Resorted hither—here repos'd their bones.

These

† Re-elected Vice-president by 73 votes of 123 electors.

‡‡ Greene, Montgomery and other deserving characters, have monuments erected them, by order of Congress, in the city of New-York.

§ Many counties, towns, forts, &c. in the United States, are called after our present or past benefactors. What is here asserted, the following position (from the Boston GAZETTE of January 28, 1793) may serve to illustrate: "Garrisons are at Fayette, Hamilton, Steuben, Knox, Tammany, Telfair, Har-mar, Franklin, Jefferson and St. Clair."

These e'en for thee beneficently strove
 The last-born Province of the parent Isle,
 Since every ill they labour'd to remove,
 With equal influence, reach'd thy infant soil.

Dark was the day when James the first was thron'd ;
 The Church impos'd, the State impell'd the load ;
 Laics beneath severe oppression groan'd,
 A cleric burden, and a regal goad :

The first succeeding Charles increas'd the weight,
 LAUD, his fell vicar, adds a galling chain ;
 The servile herd as duty durance rate,
 And crouching still their manacles sustain.

To with the hand disarm'd that caus'd their smart
 None then (profanest sacrilege !) was found—
 As soon might surgeons think to extract a heart,
 Or amputate, *for health*, a head unsound.

But now a few, above the vulgar throng,
 Dared to decide, as better reason taught ;
 That *e'en a king may perpetrate a wrong—*
 And strove to found their theory of thought.

With gradual progress, intellectual light
 Spread o'er the nation partially reform'd,
 And

And every breast convinc'd of Nature's right
With zeal to vindicate her titles warm'd.

As still the despot more despotic grows,
The sages, in legislative divan,
With strenuous ardour his designs oppose,
To prince and people urge the rights of man.

The maniac monarch drives the realm to war ;
Civilian|| chieftains lead against the crown :
For claims aggriev'd the associates bravely dare,—
To guard and guaranteed transmit them down.

To parliamentary force the royal yields ;
The captur'd sovereign plights his solemn faith,
Perfidious* still his own destruction seals
And judges delegate subscribe his death.

Majestic sat the grand supreme assize ;
The proxied Commonwealth compos'd the Court :†
Thus (legal penalty) the traitor dies,
Doom'd to the block, the dernier sad resort.

But

|| Most of the leading members of Parliament sustained, in the civil war, considerable military offices: Goffe was a major-general, Whaley a lieutenant-general, and Dixwell a colonel.

* Pretending concession to constitutional government, he was aiming to escape ; and taking measures to enforce his arbitrary purposes. His wife, meanwhile, was exerting herself abroad, to procure an army for his re-establishment.

† A tribunal of eighty appointed by Parliament.

But efforts, hitherto successful, fail ;

A day destroys what scarce an age had gain'd—
A venal troop the Senate-house assail, ‡
And absolute the sham Protector reign'd.

Ah, recreant versatile ! to honour lost !

Thy comrades, Cromwell, felt a worthier fire ;
A beacon thou, on bleak ambition's coast,
To those who thus unenviedly aspire.

Clos'd thy short rule ; the second Charles restor'd
Thy lifeless frame in chains expos'd § to view,
But fury on his corse, *for terror*, pour'd
Vindictive too, the virtuous judges slew. §

The intrepid martyrs cruel vengeance brave
And tortur'dly-expiring bless their God,
For having toil'd their country's laws to save
And that for principle they spent their blood.

But

‡ A plan was pre-concerted. The Parliament had rejected a petition of Cromwell's, which, when he presented it, he knew would be denied. Upon this, in a dissembled rage, he entered the House and ordered their dissolution ; while 300 soldiers by whom he was attended executed his command. The act abolished the new-formed republic, and concentrated their authority in himself alone.

§ § At the accession of Charles II. the body of Cromwell was taken from the grave, hung in gibbets, and then re-interred beneath the gallows. At the same time, ten of the judges were executed, with all the torment barbarity could inflict, which they bore to the last with stoic fortitude.

But more magnanimous a noble few
 Resolv'd awhile to quit the enfanguin'd shore,
 (Nor drove to desperation,) hop'd to view
 The entire exclusion of monarchic power.

WHALEY and GOFFE to Massachusetts steer ;
 The young applauding state would fain secure :
 E'en then a *liberal will existed* here
 And *equal rights* were destin'd to endure.

Edicts condemn the exil'd regicides ;
 They learn their sentence with unalter'd mien ;
 Diverse emotion different minds divides—
 Alarm would immolate and pity screen.

Prevail'd upon by such as sought their weal,
 Long lurk'd the world's great citizens unseen,
 Oblig'd their haunts continual to conceal,
 And e'er forego the best delights of men.

Itinerant next, the western wilds they trac'd
 'Till reach'd Connecticut's extended strand,
 Where freeborn spirits had explor'd the waste
 And Providence decreed that Yale should stand.

With zealous promptitude, the enamour'd town
 Console their hearts in sympathetic love,
 Until

Until to foes; at length, the asylum known,
 Their counsellors consent to their remove.

Awhile the reverend DAVENPORT secretes;
 Now JONES provides a subterraneous grot,
 With generous gladness charitably treats
 And oft admits them to his humble cot.

Constrain'd e'en hence and where compell'd pursued,
 Nor knew they where to rest, nor where to roam;
 Now search'd a shelter in a trackless wood,
 Now made a trusty peasant's hut their home.

Thus suffer'd they what JESSE's righteous son
 From SAUL receiv'd, (the meed of ISRAEL fav'd;)
 While frauds|| in friends like watchful Jonathan
 Accomplish'd for them whatsoe'er they crav'd.

Though hunted still, submissive to endure
 What heav'n's high will ordain'd of future griefs;
 To

|| When Governour Endicot, to avoid incurring the charge of disobedience, was apparently trying to have them discovered, he endeavoured it should be thought they had quitted the country, and wrote home, that he believed they had gone to the Dutch at Manhatoes, and thence to Holland. Randolph, sent over afterwards to obtain knowledge of them, was informed by Bradstreet then governour, they had not been heard of since leaving New-Haven. While concealed there, likewise, reports were intentionally propagated, that they had left the place and passed northward; in consequence of which Kirk and Kellond continued their rout in that direction.

To HADLEY last they take their nightly tour
And reverend RUSSEL entertains the chiefs.

Rare man ! disinterested, benevolent !
(Blest as was Rahab by the Hebrew spies ;)
Thy hospitable house with aliment,
With solace thy condolent heart supplies—

DIXWELL explores the far remov'd retreat,
Once join'd in league and now allied in loss ;
Recogniz'd mutually with joy they meet ;
Here live recluse from other intercourse.

But DIXWELL felt the force of human ties—
Him to Quinnipiak* led the social flame ;
A borrow'd appellation gave disguise ;
He rear'd a family and rose to fame.

The pair collegued remain sequester'd still,
Nor see of Adam's race nor e'er are seen
Save when they succour the assaulted vill,†
Or, with familiars clos'd, for prayer convene.

RUSSEL,

* The original Indian name of New-Haven.

† The following anecdote is traditional at Hadley : The settlement there, being attacked by Indians, in 1675, during public worship, were put in consternation and entirely routed. Immediately a venerable old personage appeared, reconnoitered the people, and led them on to victory. Their angelic preserver, as suddenly, disappeared, and the seemingly supernatural phenomenon could never be explained.

RUSSEL, with thee, long years thy guests sojourn,

Thy pious hands are stretch'd to seal their eyes;

Thy tears devotional their exit mourn,

Thy lips perform their secret obsequies.

So when high-favour'd Pisgah's top sustain'd

The humble hoar-grown servant of the Lord;

The seer, (survey'd the promis'd landscape) gain'd

An unknown tomb, by hands divine interr'd.

Nor less the chiefs (that strong in faith they liv'd

Let still their lines epistolar† attest;)

In prospect, plain from prophecy, perceiv'd

A future age superlatively blest.

Perhaps, their mortal warfare near an end,

With death alone the combat left to wage;

A sweeter antepast the Omniscient deign'd,

In visions, Gabriel gives the sure presage:

“Champions

† Among their papers, which, after their death, were collected and lodged in a library at Boston, are extant many copies and originals of letters to and from their friends remaining in England. These breathe warmly the spirit of piety, but are tinctured a little with the superstition of the times. They were firmly persuaded that the execution of the judges was the slaying of the witnesses, and; from calculations upon the prophecies, had formed great expectations of the year 1666, and when it was past without any extraordinary revolution, they believed the Christian era to be erroneous.

HUTCHINS. *history.*

" Champions of earth, and candidates for heav'n !

" Life's dark descending vale ye tread submiss ;

" For you a gospel-lighted path is giv'n

" To bright domains of everlasting bliss.

" Enough to injur'd Britain has been paid ;

" Her longer subjugation is decreed,

" Might it have been annull'd by human aid

" E'en by thine aid Britannia had been freed.

" In vain thy arm essay'd the Herculean toil,

" In vain thy counsels strove in her defence ;

" The soil you press is freedom's natal soil,

" And her redemption must redound from hence.

" Her king, a century more revolv'd, shall aim

" To crush this land, the foot-stool of his throne ;

" A race self-govern'd shall resent the claim,

" Its proper lords shall vindicate their own.

" Their generous warmth shall GALLIA's sons inspire ;

" The sparks diffus'd extensively illumine ;

" While heads imperial plod to pen the fire,

" Their diadems the glowing flames consume.

" The nation'd empire, ancient feuds forgot,

" Excites the English realm to like emprise ;

" By

- " By her enfranchis'd, other states are taught
 " Themselves and sister states to enfranchise.
 " STANISLAUS, sole of Europe's crown'd compeers,
 " Would raise to citizens the plebeian throng ;
 " As base alike, his arduous spirit fears
 " Or to be forc'd to right, or forc'd to wrong :
 " And though the empress of the Muscovies,
 " In zenith pride, would fain the grant destroy §
 " While lasts thy memory, matchless Pole, the prize
 " Thy manumitted millions shall enjoy.
 " Still wider spreads the genial glorious blaze
 " And repercussive brightens as it runs,
 " Till shines religion's reason's general rays
 " On each of India's, each of Afric's sons.
 " The triple crown forsakes the pontiff's brows,
 " The Inquisition's rage no more endures ;

" A
 § So greatly was the kingdom abridged by the extraordinary partition of its most valuable territories between the Russian, Germanic and Prussian powers, who unitedly invaded it in 1772, that when his present Polish majesty was lately relinquishing his own influence to effect a constitution from principles of equality, such absolute control had the Czarina Catherine, that she compelled him to resume his superiority, in which, however, only as her titled vassal. But thus much his subjects have already gained by his exertions—they are no longer transferable, like common property, and, beginning to know they begin to appreciate the inviolable enjoyments and privileges of MAN.

" A conscienc'd clergy tolerance shall espouse
 " Estrang'd from sceptres and from sinecures. ||
 " Opinions heterodox revert to right—
 " Scripture alone shall sway the intellect;
 " No party persecutes its opposite,
 " And zealots cease to constitute a sect.
 " Nor bigots bind, nor potentates oppress,
 " But light, and love and liberty abounds,
 " From where mankind the Arctic * climes possess,
 " To where the Antarctic * zone the world surrounds.
 " Now Abraham's proselyted seed return,
 " The recollected tribes adore the LAMB—
 " One sacrifice the union'd earth shall burn
 " And, hush'd in concord, hymn JEHOVAH'S name."

|| The establishment of benefices and dignities in the Church, and its unnatural connection with secular authority, have produced the swarm of worldly and imperious ecclesiastics, that has converted religion, originally benign, into an instrument of fraud, persecution and cruelty.

Let but its ministers be divested of magistracy, and let their perquisites be moderate and equable—duty then induces them to the sacred office; their precepts are incorrupt, their example eminent. — Such a church-establishment irradiates America.

* All the habitable parts of the globe are contained between the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

The total extinction of popery and of paganism, the conversion and return of the Jews, and the universal spread of *truth, liberty and peace*, are so plainly predicted in the sacred writings, that they have gained the assent of every protestant age and country.

Till the present age, however, so extensive, riveted and absolute has been the monarchy of Rome, and so deplorable the tumults, superstition and slavery in which the greater part of mankind have been involved, that, from their *state and temper, without implicit faith in divine revelation*, not a hope could be fostered even in the breast of credulity, that these scenes should be ever exhibited. But the events foretold are wonderfully advanced—we behold vast kingdoms emerging rapidly from spiritual usurpation and civil tyranny—the increase of religious information, of general knowledge and of liberal sentiment, and the accelerating ruin of the papal hierarchy. We see, admire and anticipate the *fulfilment*.

The obstinate stickler for *natural* religion as opposed to *revealed*, may seriously consider the doctrine of a *millenium* no longer as the rhapsody of sectarian enthusiasm, no longer as a vagary of the unlicensed muse—the *completion* of the prophecies connected
with

with the *latter*, is *now* become consonant to *human* probability.

Freedom and *orthodoxy* are already far progressed—
in the **UNITED STATES** they approximate to perfec-
tion—It remains for *us* to be *zealous* for religion
as *fond* of *liberty*, and that our *morals* be as *pure* as
our *faith* is *sound*.

F I N I S.

24 JU 68

